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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT

VOL. VII, NO. 111

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1968 (ASAD 9, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

CZECH, SOVIETS STILL TALKING

Prague Leadership Reported Firm On Liberalisation

PRAGUE, July 31, (AFP)—The Czech-Soviet summit talks were continuing today in Cierna Nad Tisou, eastern Czechoslovakia, radio Prague announced here.

It said the two delegations who began their crucial talks in Cierna at 10 a.m. local Monday morning had continued them throughout the day and "well into the night."

The radio said the Czech and Soviet delegates had luncheon together in the Czech delegation's special train at Cierna. The broadcast said the first round of talks lasted six hours.

It was impressed on Soviet leaders that the "summit" conference should be concluded before the day ended today so that Dubcek and his colleagues could go to Bratislava to welcome President Tito, of Yugoslavia, on his arrival.

Apparently this disclosure of the date of Marshal Tito's arrival surprised the Soviet leaders. Czechoslovak political quarters said they regretted that Soviet Deputy Premier Dmitri Polyansky had not been a member of the Soviet delegation at Cierna.

They said he had always taken an open-minded, understanding attitude towards developments in Czechoslovakia.

The prevailing opinion here is that the Cierna talks will not end in a spectacular break-off, but that there will be no further top-level meetings between the USSR and Czechoslovakia before the Czechoslovak Communist Party congress on September 9.

A few details about the talks were beginning to leak out. The first day of the meeting, was a day of "monologues", according to informed sources here.

For the Soviet side, the speakers were Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the Soviet Communist Party, and Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet premier.

For the Czechoslovak side, the speakers were Alexander Dubcek, first secretary of the Czechoslovak party, and Oldrich Cernik, the Czechoslovak premier.

Each speaker confined himself to restating the views expressed in the letters exchanged by the two parties in mid-July.

Jozef Smrkovsky, president of the Czechoslovak National Assembly, also spoke briefly, giving some supplementary information.

Czech Party First Secretary Alexander Dubcek and former Prime Minister Josef Lenart smiled broadly Monday afternoon when the talks broke off for lunch, Radio Prague said.

Also smiling and raising clasped hands in a prizefighter's salute was Czech National Assembly chairman Josef Smrkovsky, which the radio reporter interpreted as a sign of complete solidarity among the Czech leaders.

At yesterday afternoon's break, it was Dubcek and Soviet party first secretary Leonid Brezhnev who appeared first in public.

The trade union newspaper Prace said that Dubcek's smile at that time merely signified appreciation for the applause of onlookers. Almost all the population of the small frontier town yesterday gathered round the railwaymen's club that houses the cinema where the talks were being held, the newspaper added.

When the townspeople saw the Czech leaders, there were cries of "stand fast Dubcek" and "we are with you."

Meanwhile in Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass published a communique stating that the Cierna talk had lasted late into the night Monday, that "the representatives of the two sides had exchanged their views" and that the two delegations agreed to continue their talks.

After a silence of several days (Continued on Page 4)

Czech Party Paper Rebuffs All Pressure

PRAGUE, July 31, (AFP)—The Party paper Rude Pravo yesterday warned it would be "extremely dangerous" for Communist parties to believe in using ideological, political and military pressure against one another.

The paper, quoted by the Ceteka news agency, said that in its present stand, the Czech party was defending the "interests and the later development of internationalism."

"It would be an extremely dangerous illusion to believe that relations among communist parties could be resolved through methods of ideological, political and even military pressure," Rudo Pravo wrote.

"By our firm position on this question, we are defending not only ourselves, and the sovereignty of the country, but also the interests and the later development of internationalism."

It added that such pressure could also be the "starting point for events which would undermine the international prestige of other socialist countries, and which would cause great damage to Communist parties in capitalist countries."

However, the paper said that with "good will", the current Soviet-Czech negotiations would arrive at conclusions which "will neither limit nor damage the process of democratic renewal of socialism in Czechoslovakia and at the same time will contribute toward dissipating the fears of our friends."

Thant Hails Jarring's Efforts, Says He'll Soon Renew Contacts

UNITED NATIONS, July 31, (AFP)—UN Secretary-General U Thant gave full support yesterday to a continuation of the efforts of Gunnar Jarring, his special Middle East envoy "to promote agreement among the parties" in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In a laconic report to the Security Council on the activities of Swedish diplomat Gunnar Jarring, mandated by the Council to try to bring about a political settlement, Thant announced that the former Swedish ambassador in Moscow would soon return to the Middle East for "renewed contacts with the parties concerned."

The report said: "In the light of his most recent discussion ambassador Jarring has arrived at the conclusion, which I fully endorse, that it will be important and advisable for him to pursue further his efforts to promote agreement among the parties."

The report also said: "ambassador Jarring is due great credit for the patience, persistence and statesmanship he has demonstrated in carrying out his extremely vital mission. He has applied to this task qualities of dedication, wisdom and tact which he has in rare degree."

The report is interpreted in specialised United Nations circles as meaning that, despite disappointments and setbacks, Thant not only refuses to consider the Jarring mission as a failure but seems to have reason to believe that, in some restricted fields at least, this mission could achieve various arrangements in the more or less distant future.

In any case, in his report, the Secretary General said an outstanding tribute to ambassador Jarring.

Apart from the political passages already mentioned, the report is

completely factual. It covers the Swedish diplomat's activities from last March 29 in the headquarters he set up in Nicosia, Cyprus, and his journeys to Amman, Cairo, Jerusalem and Beirut.

The report relates without comment, the Jarring Thant meeting in Tehran, on April 22, Jarring's decision to remain in New York five weeks from May 15 and the journey he made to Europe from June 21 under the cover of holidays. During this trip he met in turn the foreign ministers of the United Arab Republic, Israel and Jordan, as well as the director general of the Israeli ministry of foreign affairs.

Jarring has been back at UN headquarters here since July 22.

Volcano Violently Erupts In Costa Rica Leaving 15 Dead

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 31, (Reuters).—At least 15 people were killed and 96 are unaccounted for after the violent eruption of the Arenal volcano 170 km. northwest of here, according to official figures.

The worst affected town was Pueblo Nuevo, on the slopes of the previously dormant volcano, which became a seat of scorching lava, death and destruction.

The nearby river of Tarrazon, normally little more than a stream, was converted into a torrent, carrying bodies of men, women and children as well as prize cattle and horses.

The people of Pueblo Nuevo threw themselves into the river in an effort to escape the avalanche of lava, but many were cut down by falling rocks and debris.

Others were choked or burned by the volcanic ash, as chunks of rock crashed down with "the power of artillery shells," one eye-witness said.

All the small towns and villages over a radius of many miles were evacuated Monday night and doctors said there were so many casualties they were unable to give an exact estimate of dead or injured.

Hundreds of people were believed to be homeless. Tankers with fresh water were being rushed to the area in an effort to avert possible epidemics.

Iraqi Situation:

Al-Bakr Sacks Cabinet, Exiles Prime Minister

BEIRUT, July 31, (Reuters).—Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr Tuesday sacked his whole cabinet including the two alleged masterminds behind the coup that brought him to power two weeks ago.

Bakr, announced he had dismissed Prime Minister Abdul-Razzak al-Nayef and sent him into exile.

He also dismissed Defence Minister Abdel-Rahman al-Dawoud, considered to be the other mastermind of the bloodless coup of July 16 and announced that he himself would become commander in chief of the armed forces.

He accused these two of being in touch with counter revolutionary

elements, but gave no immediate reasons for dismissing the rest of the cabinet, which was appointed after the military coup of fortnight ago.

His announcement was broadcast by Baghdad Radio.

Observers in Beirut said the changes apparently meant moderate Baathists have taken control of the country. President Bakr is a prominent Baathist and his announcement was followed by cables of support which began with Baath Party slogans.

Col. Nayef and General Dawoud, retired from the armed forces in yesterday's statement, were considered the masterminds of the July



HRH Princess Mariam by cutting the tricolour ribbon inaugurates the kindergarten.

Sweden Calls For Immediate Ban On Underground Tests

GENEVA, July 31, (AFP)—Sweden's disarmament negotiator, Mrs. Alva Myrdal, yesterday told the 18-nation conference it should start "strategic - forward work on drafting a treaty banning all underground nuclear testing."

Mrs. Myrdal said the treaty's preamble could largely be copied or condensed from the Moscow and nonproliferation treaties, for which a treaty banning nuclear weapons in the underground would be a

supplement.

She said identification of underground tests by seismological methods had "progressed" and that many experts agree that a "broad field of seismic events do allow positive identification as to their origin: natural earthquakes or man-made explosions."

Thus, Mrs. Myrdal concluded, "the negotiating positions maintained since 1963 simply cannot remain fixed."

She added that any underground test ban would have to make an exception for explosions "carried out for construction or other peaceful purposes and which took place under an international regime and in conformity with a separately negotiated international agreement."

Italian delegate Roberto Caracciolo recalled that in approving the Nonproliferation Treaty, the Italian parliament had emphasised the need for agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency and Euratom on the treaty's provisions for control.

He said that establishment of a "serious" work programme would give "proof" to some powers who have not yet signed the Nonproliferation Treaty that "we fully share their desire to arrive at 'realistic and total' disarmament."

AFS Student From South Africa Lives With Negro Family

NEW YORK, July 31, (AP)—The placing of a white South African girl for a week's stay with a New Jersey Negro family "happened strictly by chance—a sort of accident from which we had no repercussions locally", a spokesman for the American Field Service student exchange system here said Tuesday.

The spokesman answered questions about the furor caused by this incident in racially-segregated South Africa when word reached there of 19-year-old Melanie Hope's experiences with the James Brown family.

It was her first social contact with Negroes. And the Johannesburg Afrikaans language daily "Vaderland" said the incident caused "great concern" in church and education circles there.

Racial Tension Flares Up In Three More American Cities

MUNCIE, Indiana, July 31, (AFP)—Racial tension flared up Monday night in three American cities. In Muncie the shooting of a 13-year-old Negro girl sparked off a Molotov cocktail rampage through shops in the Negro quarter.

Police exchanged rifle fire with rooftop snipers in Gary, Indiana, on the edge of the Negro Ghetto just after a curfew was clamped down for the third consecutive night of race disorders.

In Seattle, Washington, two policemen were wounded by sniper fire as they patrolled the Negro quarter. Shortly afterwards a Negro was shot and wounded from a passing car.

The trouble in Muncie was brought swiftly under control by police who arrested two of the gang which set five shops ablaze. They also arrested Mrs. Rosa Collier who said she fired at the ground in the direction of the young girl after stones were thrown at her house.

But in Gary, groups of young Negroes were reported to be still roaming the streets this morning setting buildings ablaze looting, and attacking cars.

Gary's police chief James Hilton told newsmen that the situation was getting worse and race riot incidents were on the increase.

Negro Mayor Richard Hatcher toured the trouble spots and formed a commission of 14 Negro leaders to restore order and act as a liaison between the population and the city hall.

The first Negro sniper opened up on a police car in the precinct of Terrytown shortly after Mayor Hatcher had reimposed a curfew from 9 p.m. (local).

The police escaped unhurt, the incident was followed by others one at good corner, 180 specially trained riot police, assisting Gary's municipal force, arrested 64 people for contravening the curfew. No casualties were reported.

The curfew first imposed on

Kindergarten Opened In Sarai Ghazni

KABUL, July 31, (Bakhtar).—HRH Princess Mariam opened yesterday the new Mir Wais Kindergarten in Sarai Ghazni, Kote Sangi. Kabul where seven teachers will take care of 200 children. Public Health Minister Miss Kobra Noorzai said that she was happy to see that under the guidance of His Majesty the King new training facilities for children are being provided.

She said that efforts are being made, within financial possibilities, to open new kindergartens. She thanked UNICEF and West Germany for their aid in establishing the kindergarten.

Dr. N. Shahabzada, the president of the kindergarten department said that his department was established 20 years ago under the guidance of His Majesty. HRH Prince Ahmad Shah is honorary president.

Officials of the Public Health Ministry and the West German ambassador and his wife attended the dedication.

Protocol On Petroleum Imports Signed

KABUL, July 31, (Bakhtar).—The protocol on the purchase of petroleum products for the current year was signed between Afghanistan and Iran in Tehran recently.

According to the protocol, signed under the same terms as that of 1964, Afghanistan will import 32,000 tons of petrol and diesel oil from Iran.

The protocol was signed by Ghulam Haider Panjshiri the deputy president of the Government Monopolies in Tehran. He headed an Afghan team consisting of Abdul Samad Wahid, the director of the Legal Department in the Finance Ministry, and Abdul Hamid Etemadi the director of the secretariat in the Government Monopolies.

Planning Committee Discusses Budgets

KABUL, July 31, (Bakhtar).—Finance Minister Mohammad Anwar Ziaee attended the general session of the House of Representatives yesterday and answered questions on the state budget. Dr. Abdul Zaher, the president, was in the chair.

The Planning Committee discussed the development budgets of the Ministry of Education, Kabul University, the Ministry of Finance, the Food Procurement Department, the Ministries of Mines and Industries and National Defence, the Afghan Air Authority, the Pakhtia Development Project, the Town Planning and Housing department, the Agricultural Bank, the Helmand Valley Authority, the Industrial Bank, the Judiciary, and the Afghan Electric Institute and sent its decision to the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee.

The latter discussed the regular budget of the Justice Ministry. Justice Minister Prof. Mohammad Asghar accompanied by the president of administration in his ministry answered related questions. He took some questions with him.

The Senate, in its general meeting yesterday, approved the draft law on marriage after discussing its provisions. Sen. Mohammad Nabi Tokhi made the third reading.

Pakistan, USSR Sign Protocol

MOSCOW, July 31, (Tass).—The Soviet Union and Pakistan have reached considerable progress in the implementation of the bilateral trade agreement for 1968-1970, says an official communique, published here as a result of the visit to Moscow of the Pakistani Commerce Minister Abdul Ghafoor Khan.

During his week's visit to the USSR, the Pakistani minister discussed with Soviet officials prospects for further trade exchange between the two countries.

The volume of reciprocal commodities deliveries reached the value of about 60,000,000 roubles in 1967.

Nikolai Patolichy and Abdul Ghafoor Khan signed a new protocol on the deliveries of Soviet machinery and equipment to the value of 60,000,000 roubles under credit terms.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Crack-down On Pharmacies

The Ministry of Public Health has finally cracked-down on one of the pharmacies in town and has caught huge quantities of spurious drugs on sale. The attention of the Ministry was brought to the sale of such spurious drugs the other day by an article published in the daily Anis. We are happy that the ministry has taken serious note of the article and has finally broken the inertia against letting the pharmacies import any kind of drugs they think beneficial for their pockets.

We are sure that this pharmacy is not the only one that sells spurious drugs. The Ministry must make a number of periodic crack-downs on all the pharmacies in town with the cooperation and permission of the legal authorities, and then declare its results.

The utility of catching only one pharmacy red handed lies in the fact that it alerts other pharmacies in town who, fearing similar legal actions against them, withdraw their spurious drugs as precautionary measures.

It is common knowledge that almost all the pharmacies in the town and probably in the country sell spurious drugs under reputable trade marks. However, we are happy that at least one such drug dealer has been caught. If those who have similar drugs are ready to destroy their stocks voluntarily, the national purpose is served.

But crack-downs on the pharmacies is not likely to solve all the problems. The smuggling of drugs is the root cause of all this trouble. The pharmacies pay and buy these spurious drugs.

and by simply destroying their stocks we are in fact wasting our own national resources and the foreign exchange involved in the purchase of these medicines. A concerted effort is needed to solve this problem and stop the smuggling of drugs into the country.

The authorities must track down the big supplier of these drugs.

The Ministry of Public Health last year prepared a national formulary which indicates the medicines to be imported. Formularies, indicating the names of the medicines and companies, that manufacture them, has been distributed to all the pharmacies in the country. The medicine suppliers and importers should also receive these lists. Despite this help extended by the Ministry to the pharmacies and medicine importers, the rules and regulations are not being observed. One doubts whether the importers of the medicine themselves do not have a hand in the import and sale of unauthorised medicine.

Connected with the problem of the sale of medicine is the availability of the compounds for prescriptions. Most of the pharmacies in the city refuse, under the pretext that all compounds are not available, to prepare prescription.

To save the public time and trouble, the Ministry of Public Health ought to make it a rule that all the basic compounds must be available in all pharmacies. Although this role is well played by the ministry's Depots yet it is necessary for all the pharmacies to do the same.

Food For Thought

Peace! It's wonderful!

—Saying of followers of Father

Divine, Negro religious

Who Injures Whales In Ocean Depths?

Ancient legends have provided us with terrible accounts of monstrous octopuses-Cephalopoda mollusks-which have inflicted much injury upon whales and killed many seamen. Later, with the turbulent development of science people still heard stories told by terrified eyewitnesses about the immense feelers of octopuses with blood-shot eyes which rose to the surface of the sea and managed to pull even large vessels down to the sea bottom.

It cannot be denied that this large group of the animal kingdom remain virtually unknown to scientists for a very long time. Experts studied the remains of dead squids but even their close study of these animals and detailed descriptions provided incomplete information on the subject.

Scientists were greatly assisted in their research by sperm-whales, which are capable of diving to great depths, inaccessible to other whales.

These cachalots feed mainly on mollusks. The stomach of one whale caught in the Atlantic contained a squid 10.5 metres long, and Soviet geologists found an octopus 12 metres long which had just been gulped down by another whale.

Scientists also had an opportunity to examine a squid 18 metres long and weighing 8 tons.

The scientists of the laboratory have already accumulated a vast amount of materials relating to the biology and behaviour of whales, the laws of their distribution, multiplication and rates of the reproduction of herds. It is presumed that squids may be as large as 45 metres in length and more.

The feelers of the mollusks are equipped with two rows of powerful sucking disks, each of which has a ring of horny teeth with a hook in the centre. There are sharp sturdy hooks at the end of the longest feelers.

It resembles a crown of giant writhing snakes encircling a head with a corneous eagle's beak in the centre. Such an arsenal of "side-arms" makes the eagle squids formidable predatory beasts and encounters with them have cost many a whale its life.

Large squids are naturally a great threat to people, but they inhabit the bottom of oceans at immense depths.

The researchers of the laboratory of whale species of the Pacific Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (TINRO) study the marine life of the ocean inhabitants in various regions.

They tag the giants of the sea so as to trace their migration routes, the extent to which the herds mix, to determine their

age and so on. The main direction in the research work conducted by the Soviet Far East seamen lies in estimating the condition of a whale herd and studying the new regions of their settlement. In recent times scientists of many countries have been devoting much time and attention to studying the diseases which afflict whales and have found that they suffer from many diseases common to man.

These giants of the ocean, for instance, suffer from chronic angina, pneumonia, pleurisy, cardiovascular diseases, liver cirrhosis renal calculi and even balding (when the whiskers of the whale deteriorate). One out of even 8-10 cachalots needs dental prosthesis and older animals have shown traces of myocardial infarction from which they had obviously suffered.

Malignant tumours have also been discovered in whales, but scientists think that they possess an active tendency for developing a defensive reaction of the organism.

To be more precise, the tumours grow over with a compact tissue capsule, which prevents the appearance of metastases. It is very possible that this research work will assist science in finding new ways for the treatment of similar diseases among human beings.

(REUTER)

Paris Talks Getting More Complicated

New developments in the preliminary Vietnam peace talks threaten to tighten the deadlock that has persisted since the negotiations began on May 13.

After the impasse over the bombing of North Vietnam another stumbling block has now clearly emerged—the question of who is to negotiate with whom on the political future of South Vietnam.

This obstacle has always been implicit. Washington has consistently stated that the Thieu regime is the legitimate government of the South, while Hanoi has branded it as "puppet" and refused to recognise it.

But in the eyes of some observers here, the mechanical repetition of these assurances to Saigon could have become more lip-service which Washington might have abandoned if the requirements of American domestic politics demanded it.

Certainly, the assurances did little to ease anxiety in Saigon, where suspicions of American intentions were voiced in parliament.

These fears were echoed in Paris. On only 10, Saigon's Ambassador in Washington, Bui Diem, who is

observing the talks here, pointedly called a press conference to remind Washington of what Saigon considered to be its rights.

Bui Diem went out of his way to emphasise that the United States was negotiating in Paris with the necessary consent of the Thieu government. He pointed out that the mandate for the talks was "very limited" and that political discussions could take place only between Saigon and Hanoi.

American officials at the time were not at all keen to comment on this declaration but, in a routine fashion, said they could be reported as saying that this had always been American policy.

But now the tone has changed. At last week's session of the peace talks, American delegation leader Averell Harriman bluntly told the North Vietnamese representatives: "We urge you to recognise realities and begin to deal with the government of the republic of Vietnam."

This affirmation of the permanent status of the Saigon government significantly followed the Honolulu conference between President Johnson and South Vietnamese President

Nguyen Van Thieu. And, as if to emphasise the solidarity of Washington and Saigon, Harriman devoted much of his conference speech to quoting the Honolulu communiqué.

It is now clear that, if Saigon's doubts about American fidelity had any basis a few weeks ago, they are groundless at the moment. The continued stalemate has, if anything, brought the two allies closer together.

As one high American official put it: "We need each other."

It is in this political context that a new ingredient has been added to the Paris deadlock, previously caused only, on the face of it, by the bombing issue.

For Hanoi appears to be trying to manoeuvre the alliance of national democratic and peace forces into a position in which it could play the political role previously planned for the National Liberation Front. Yet Washington has already denounced the alliance as a "front for the process while the Thieu regime has gone so far as to condemn some of its leaders to death, in their absence."

(REUTER)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Heywad carried an editorial entitled "Talks between the Soviet and the Czechoslovak leaders". The talks between high Soviet and Czech officials aboard a train on the Czechoslovak soil is representative of both countries desire to solve their differences amicably.

As far as can be judged speeches delivered by leaders from both sides it is obvious that they are well aware of the importance of traditional friendship existing between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and that they are in no way prepared to make such rash decisions as to run contrary to the spirit of this friendship and amity, said the editorial.

The Czechs are trying to stress that their latest drive towards more liberalisation is aimed at boosting their industry and commerce and that it is fully in line with the wishes of their people.

They also are trying to assure the Soviet side that the drive for liberalisation is not intended to undermine the solidarity of the socialist countries.

The Soviet side while trying to make sure that their objection to liberalisation in Czechoslovakia is not taken to mean interference in the internal affairs of another country wants to point out to the Czech leaders that their chosen policy is irreconcilable with socialist principles.

The editorial claimed that world press by excessive comments over the situation in Czechoslovakia has magnified the nature of the problem.

In reading the world press one gets the impression that unless the Czech leaders conform with the wishes of the Soviets the latter will take some strong measures against them.

However, the editorial held the view that the chances of peaceful agreement over the issue is more greater than a show-down.

To see that the Czech leaders constantly refer to the importance of the Soviet-Czech relations and also to see that the Soviet leaders have come all the way to Czechoslovakia to resolve differences between the two countries, one cannot imagine that a clash between them is possible.

We are certain, said the editorial, that leaders of the two countries

will do their best to resolve their differences peacefully in their present talks, concluded the editorial.

Yesterday's Anis in one of its editorial urged people to open current accounts in banks and start saving.

Saving money from incomes should become a habit even though it is done on a very small scale. This

is best done by opening bank account. This ensures that money will remain safe but not idle.

Having bank accounts also make it possible in certain cases to get interest or win prizes on the money deposited.

In another editorial the paper criticised the way some government offices advertise their needs.



Even when the just peace in Vietnam is finally achieved, vigilance in the area could not be relaxed the Sydney Morning Herald warned in an editorial.

There is every reason why the Asian and Pacific Council (APAC) meeting in Canberra this week should consider the vital question of security for its region, the paper said.

The New Republic, a liberal magazine supporting Senator Eugene McCarthy, called on Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey Sunday to withdraw from the democratic presidential race.

The request was included in an editorial published in a special edition of the magazine, which announced support of McCarthy earlier this year.

Contending that the Johnson-Humphrey administration has been discredited with the people, the magazine said President Johnson is the "boss wrangler" in a coalition to win the nomination for Humphrey on a "strategy of political blackmail."

The editorial said the pro-Humphrey coalition consists of southern racists, professional politicians "left over from the tweed ring" and "ossified trade union examples."

"The fires burning in the hamlets of Vietnam and in the ghettos of our cities illuminate a face of America we would rather not see," the magazine said. "The Vice President's complicity is inescapable. That is this tragedy."

Saying Humphrey is "trapped in a desperate situation for

nsible," the new republic added that the Vice President could free himself "only by following Lyndon Johnson, removing himself from the race and turning his party free."

Staff at the two major Indian news agencies, the Press Trust of India and the United-News of India, decided Sunday to strike for 24 hours Monday in sympathy with strik newspaper employees.

The newspaper strike began a week ago to demand implementation of an award to non-journalist newspaper workers.

It stopped production of major newspapers in New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The award was made by a joint board with representatives of labour management and government.

Being non-statutory, however, its award was not binding, newspaper managements offered only partial implementation.

The hopes of Laos for peace and neutrality, says Lao Presse have yielded to war and suffering because of North Vietnam's betrayal of the Geneva accords of 1962.

In an editorial statement, the Laos government journal complained that since Hanoi signed the Geneva accords in 1962, Laos has suffered "six years of misery and grief" while Hanoi "has been able to betray its word, repudiate its pledge and, with complete impunity, violate our frontiers, interfere in our internal affairs, assist a rebellion and sneer at the (Geneva) accords."

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Obsolescence In French Army Staffs

The French Army is endangered by a new and deadly weapon, according to a just-published official report.

The weapon is canned fish.

The report, the annual one of the Cour Des Comptes, the French state auditing department, said the army commissariat has 21 million francs (about 4,200,000 dollars) worth of canned fish awaiting distribution.

If it is distributed, the report notes, army hospitals should be busy, as the fish has been in stock too long to be considered safe for consumption.

The report also takes the army to task for laying out 24 million francs (about 4,800,000 dollars) for changes in certain uniform fittings. Like the fish these are still in the warehouse, and for the same reason: obsolescence.

The report, a sarcastic 150-page attack on government mispending, lays the blame not only on official incompetence but also on corruption of enormous proportions.

It cites the case of a private contractor engaged by the public works ministry to buy land for a highway project in the Paris area. He bought the land in his own name, turned himself into a public works contractor and, on behalf of the state, sold himself the land at a profit.

In another case, the immigration department bought a plot of land in Paris from a man who did not in fact own it. Government departments are also accused in the report of renting luxury dwellings cheaply to certain favored tenants.

In Nice, a group of civic-minded persons agreed to look after the site of the demolished charity hospital. They did so by turning it into a car park that brought in 20,000 francs (about 4,000 dollars) monthly profit. That went on for 13 years—from 1952 until 1965, when the hospital finally reclaimed the site.

Most of the irregularities in the report cover the period 1966-68. But the report notes, with some surprise, that for the past 10 years a "museum of popular arts and traditions" has been under construction in the Paris Bois De Boulogne.

At present there are some 43,000 U.S. soldiers stationed in Thailand on some eight bases—most important of which is at Udorn, about 480 kilometres northeast of the country's capital, Bangkok.

The Udorn base, from where practically all reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam are started, is the centre of American air power in Thailand.

The daily 28 bombing runs by American Laotian and Thai pilots on the North Vietnamese troops using the Ho Chi Minh trail through Laos to South Vietnam are made from Udorn. The "Thunder-

chief" fighter bombers flying bombing missions against targets between the seventeenth and twentieth parallels are also based in Udorn as are the helicopters which enter into North Vietnam to pick up downed U.S. pilots.

The main American base for "black operations" such as the dispatch of agents or saboteurs into North Vietnam or Laos—is at Nakon Phanom, along the eastern border with Laos.

Takhli—some 760 kilometres north of Bangkok, and Korat in the east are two more of the bases from which fighter-bombers belonging to the eight Thai-based squadrons fly out on their missions.

America's strategic B52 nuclear bombers each carrying up to thirty tons of bombs—take off from the giant four kilometre long runways of Utapao, south of the capital on the gulf of Siam. Since the Thai government gave their permission in 1967 for these heavy bombers to be based in the country the number of sorties flown against Viet Cong strongholds and supply lines by B 52s—which previously had to fly

from the Pacific Island of Guam—has increased.

It was only in January of 1967 after missions had been flown out of Thailand for nearly two years, that the Americans officially admitted they were using Thai bases for raids against North Vietnam.

American bases in Thailand were already prepared for a possible air war in Vietnam long before the Gulf of Tonkin incident and to sustain air strikes against North Vietnam would be impossible today were it not for the handy Thailand bases.

It is not surprising therefore, that Thailand has been one of the thorns in Hanoi's side, and that the North Vietnamese have established a guerrilla training school to train those Thais and Laotians which are today making the northeast and the northwest of Thailand unsafe. At present the communist "Peoples Liberation Army" is thought to number somewhere between 1,700 and 2,000 men. Martial law is in force in 12 communist infiltrated provinces of the country.

(AFP)

Attack On Udorn—Movement Against U.S.

The attack by Thai guerrillas on the American airbase at Udorn in Thailand seems to be the first blow by this rapidly growing movement against the U.S. air force, which uses Thailand for about seventy per cent of its air strikes against North Vietnam.

The attack against the base—to date Thailand bases had been regarded as "safe"—poses the question of whether Thailand will become a second Vietnam earlier than expected.

At present there are some 43,000 U.S. soldiers stationed in Thailand on some eight bases—most important of which is at Udorn, about 480 kilometres northeast of the country's capital, Bangkok.

The Udorn base, from where practically all reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam are started, is the centre of American air power in Thailand.

The daily 28 bombing runs by American Laotian and Thai pilots on the North Vietnamese troops using the Ho Chi Minh trail through Laos to South Vietnam are made from Udorn. The "Thunder-

chief" fighter bombers flying bombing missions against targets between the seventeenth and twentieth parallels are also based in Udorn as are the helicopters which enter into North Vietnam to pick up downed U.S. pilots.

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(AFP)

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Commenting on the official opening of a book publishing company in Herat, *Tolo*, Afghan of Kandahar has hoped that other provinces will also follow suit by establishing similar organisation through private venture.

The company in Herat has been established through contribution by private individuals as well as some newspapers and the Government Printing House.

The newspaper writes: as the number of graduates from schools at different levels in the country increases we have to provide them with cheap and large number of books, to enable them to learn by reading books. At present only a limited number of books are being published in this country and their price is very high.

Our book publishing companies and organisations should use the most up-to-date methods of book marketing so that a larger number of books are sold in the country which in itself will lower the cost of per book considerably.

Nangarhar published in Jalalabad in an editorial on Monday has commended the move by Radio Afghanistan in convening a weeklong seminar of its provincial correspondence.

For the last two years the Radio has appointed reporters in six provinces which has resulted in making radio broadcasts more attractive and appealing to people throughout the country.

The newspaper says that at one time the radio could give report only about Kabul and only rarely it broadcast radio features from provinces.

But with the introduction of the new system, a balanced picture of the account of events in most parts of the country is now being presented in a very homogenous way.

Sanai published in Ghazni central Afghanistan, has discussed in an editorial the activities of the Department of Town Planning and House Construction in that province. The paper says that right now a team of this department is busy in surveying the scope and particulars of a new town for Ghazni which is expected to be constructed in a four square kilometres in western part of the present city. It is also expected, that the project will be completed soon and the related maps will be put at the disposal of Ghazni municipal corporation.

The newspaper says that we hope that the planners will pay every care and attention in thinking properly about the needs of the people of an area such as Ghazni and include these in the project.

Then it is the duty of the municipal corporation to see that the maps are applied properly about the needs of the people of an area such as Ghazni and include these in the project.

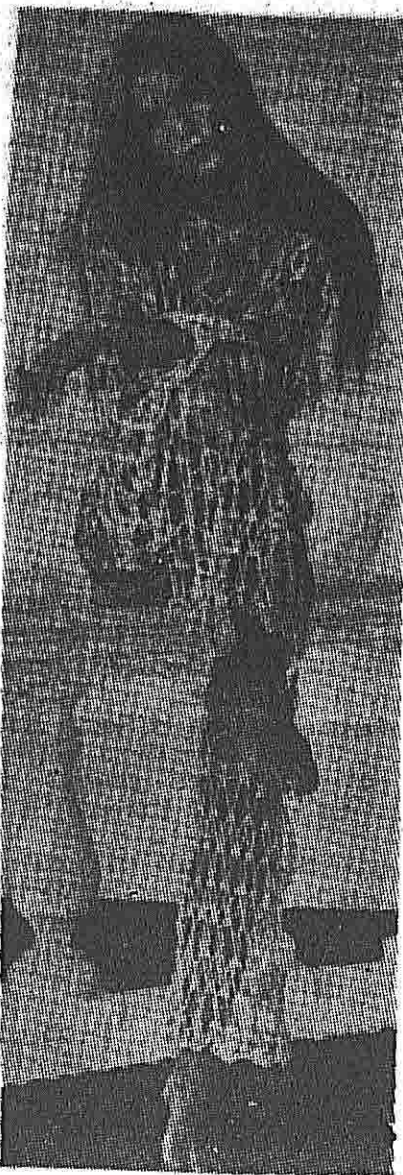
Then it is the duty of the municipal corporation to see that the maps are applied properly and nothing is done to create problems for the people in the future.

Toloa Afghan of Kandahar
(Continued on page 4)



POTENT POTION—Mrs. Judith Malis, a wife, mother and process engineer for a California aircraft company, has come up with a love potion which hardly appears necessary of clover leaves, honey, rose petals, rosemary and spider legs. "When given to the object of one's affections," she says, "the couple is tied for life. There's no getting out of it."

Tid-Bits



NET RESULT—As actress Diane Varsi so vividly demonstrates, they don't throw old fishing nets away anymore.

New York

A mini-skirted attorney was barred from city court Wednesday after she ignored judicial requests to lengthen her skirt.

Miss Carolyn Peck, 22 previously had been requested to lower her hemline by city judge Joseph Falco and State Supreme Court Justice Richard Aronson.

Miss Peck, wearing a skirt that considerably cleared her knees, appeared Wednesday before city judge Parker Stone, who ordered her to report to Aronson. Until she had done so, she was not to appear in city court, Stone said.

Manila

President Marcos' decision to build a "monument of love" to his lipines Senate.

Opposition liberal party Senator wife has been criticised in the Philippines. S. Aguirre Jr., said the monument—a 44-million peso (about 4.4 million sterling) two-kilometre bridge to be built in central Philippines—would be a waste of public funds.

Quoting a Presidential Palace press release, Senator Aquino told the Senate last night the President had offered the Bridge as a birthday gift to the first lady, Mrs. Imelda Marcos.

"There would have been nothing wrong if this affection-filled memorial to a house wife had not involved the expenditure of 44 million pesos in public funds."

Brisbane

A cattle dog sacrificed his life to save his master's mother against an attack from Australia's deadliest snake—the Taipan.

Skipper, a cattle dog of mixed parentage on a cattle ranch in North Queensland, prevented the seven-foot-long (two metres) poisonous taipan from striking at the mother of the station's owner.

The dog pounced on the snake and was bitten about the neck and jaws before he killed the snake.

The furious battle resulted in the death of skipper, despite desperate attempts by station hands to keep him alive.

Hamilton

A 19-year-old Mexican, who may be the first person ever to swim across the turbulent Niagara river, was jailed here Thursday for illegal entry into Canada.

But later, immigration and police officials said they were prepared to believe Niels Thomsen swam the 1,000 feet (350 metres) wide river through rapids rocks and darkness.

Thomsen described marks he left on both the U.S. and Canadian sides of the river which he says will prove he is the first person to swim it and live.

He said he set out to cross near the American falls but was carried more than a mile downstream by the current which runs up to 18 miles (29 km) per hour.

An immigration inquiry will be held into his illegal entry.

London

A man was found crucified on a wooded hillside overlooking London Thursday.

Interior decorator Joseph Richard De Haviland, aged about 30, was nailed to a seven-foot (2.1 metres)

high cross made from two railway sleepers.

There was an 8-inch (20 cms) nail through the palm of each hand.

De Haviland was wearing a pair of trousers when he was found by a park keeper on Hampstead Heath, a huge parkland area in north-west London. He was taken semiconscious to hospital.

Apolice spokesman commented: "This man is alive and we are thinking in terms of some religious maniac. Obviously someone put him there."

The cross was found leaning against a tree not far from a main road. De Haviland's feet were supported by a short wooden beam and the palms of his hands were turned outwards.

Tokyo

A young Japanese fashion model who took ill while posing for pictures on the lonely pacific island of Iwo Jima Thursday lay stranded by a raging typhoon.

Doctors flashed medical instructions from miles (about 1,200 kms) south by radio from here on interim treatment for 21-year-old Mitsue Ohkoshi, suffering from acute appendicitis.

She flew to the tiny volcanic island with a photographer on Monday for bathing suit shot-s at the scene of the pacific area's bloodiest world war two battle.

The typhoon Mary, fourth of this year's season, is now churning across the pacific preventing any military air mission to rush the girl to hospital.

Military authorities had taken cool attitude towards the couple wanting to photograph on the desolate island still littered with bones and unexploded munitions.

They said today the Cessna aircraft the couple chartered had arrived unexpectedly at the small airfield on the island which the United States handed back to Japan last month after 23 years of occupation.

Typhoon Mary is packing winds of over 110 miles an hour (175 kms) and beating up big waves as it heads slowly towards central Japan. At many beaches facing eastwards authorities have banned all swimming for this weekend.

Iwo Jima was captured by the U.S. at a cost of 22,000 Japanese and 6,800 American lives in a battle important in ending the pacific war.

London

A close-up study of child prostitutes in Hongkong, stemming from the old chinese custom of Mui-Tsai, is given in a book published here Thursday.

The author, Sean O'Callaghan, an Irish journalist and author who has investigated vice all over the world, devotes three chapters of his latest book "the yellow slave trade" to the sin of Hongkong.

He begins his section on Hongkong with a serious study of the development of the system of "the Mui-Tsai—the child slaves of Hongkong since the earliest days of the colony."

He says that in 1929 the whole

system of Mui-Tsai was made illegal in Hong Kong but now the laws are flouted almost openly by many of the Chinese population, particularly the refugees.

It is the Mui-Tsai who, despite the laws prohibiting them are still to be found in brothels and massage parlours, particularly those offering special services.

O'Callaghan goes on to describe his own experiences in clandestine dens of vice in the colony, and reports one incident as follows: "The usual amount the traffickers pay for a ten-year-old virgin girl is 1,000 Hongkong dollars (100 sterling). As I discovered that night in the special massage establishment, they get their investment back on the first night she works for them."

"This time we were met by an old woman who led us into a room where six young girls were sitting. Their age ranged from 12 to 16. We were asked to make our choice."

In a chapter headed "clearing house of the far east vice trade," the author describes the brothel

organisation in Hong Kong, and the importation of girls.

"The white girls are owned by the lebanese white slave syndicate and the majority of them are drug addicts."

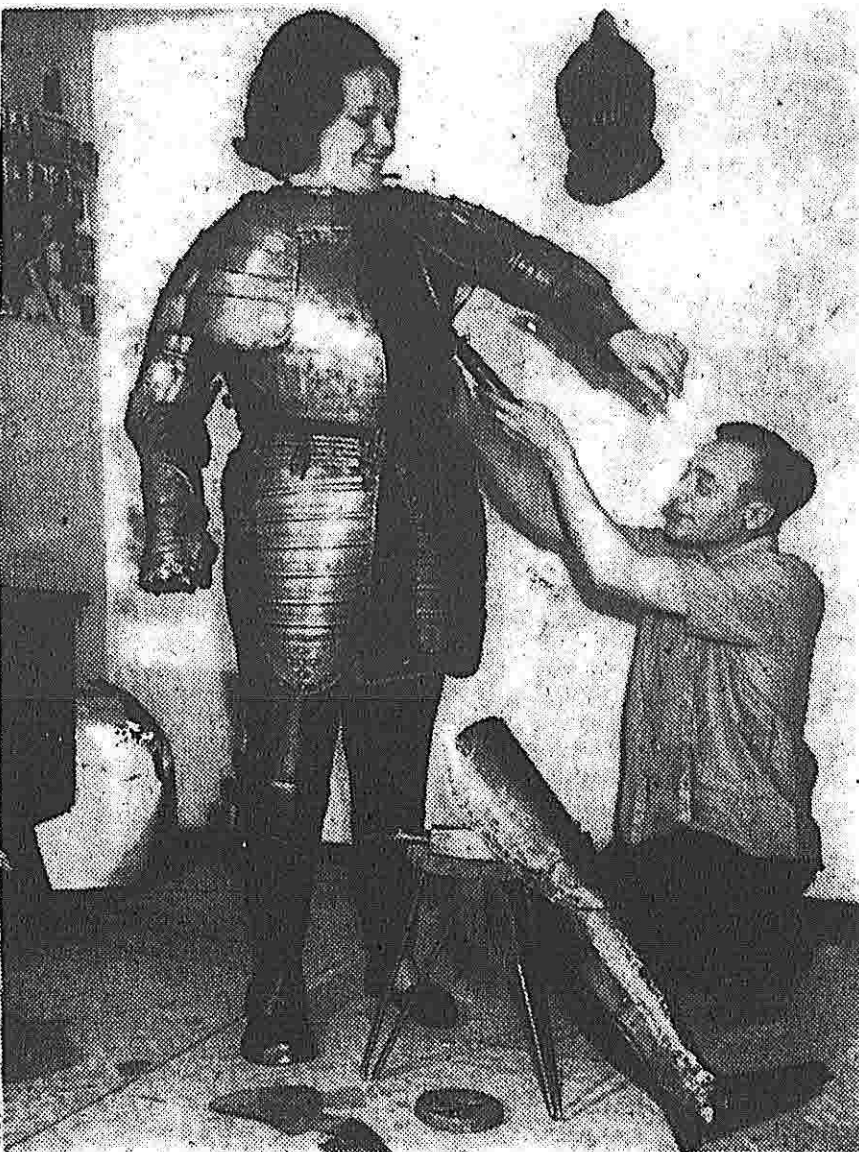
He goes on to quote from the report of the reform club of Hong Kong published in September 1965

A third chapter headed "the world of Suzie Wong deals with prostitutes operating in the guise of dancing partners and girl barbers."

Rome

Italian dictator Benito Mussolini worked long enough in government service to earn a state pension and his widow should receive it, a court has ruled here.

The court of accounts which deals with financial grievances against the civil service, pointed out that Mussolini served more than 20 years as head of government before being overthrown with his mistress by partisans in 1943.



It all began with a slightly rusty mud-guard which he worked on in his kitchen after working hours: Heinz Schafer in Wurzburg, a commercial employee, became quite by chance the only armour-smith in the F.R.G. His able hands have meanwhile completed 40 sets of armour complete with chest-guard, arm and leg guards and shoes, based on old illustration with material from the "car cemetery."

Photo shows him during a "fitting of a 16th-century tournament harness, which weighs a good 55 pounds, and is patiently worn by Mrs. Schneider."



Eugene Rostow (lower right), U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, welcomes Alexander Besedin, chief of administration of the Soviet Ministry of Civil Aviation, at Kennedy International Airport in New York.

The first Ilyushin-62 Jetliner, operated by Aeroflot, the Soviet flag airline, arrived July 15 to inaugurate regular weekly roundtrip service between Moscow and New York.

A Pan American Airways 707 departed several hours later to inaugurate a similar service eastward.

Standing beside the two men shaking hands are Najeef Halaby, former head of the U.S. Federal Aviation Agency and now president of Pan American Airways, and Yakov Malik Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations.

Afghan Diary

By A Staff Writer

During my recent trip to Herat, I visited the Obhe Spa for the third time. This I did not because I needed a cure but in order to please my hosts.

My friend and I did our best to dissuade the most hospitable Heratis from the trip but they proved so keen on it that we finally gave in. There were two things that nailed us in the city of Herat: the ultra modern swimming pool run by Herat Hotel and the forbidding long rough road leading to Obhe.

Anyhow we roughed it out in our jeep and before reaching our destination, a Herati friend shot a bird and another cut a juicy lemon for us which served our scorched lips very well.

Around the spa, there were scores of people picnicking and having fun. We were told that the mechanics in Herat had made arrangements to lighten up the atmosphere by bringing a diesel power generator and a whole cast of actors to enact a play.

Upon our arrival at 9 p.m., our jeep was blocked near the spa hotel by a station wagon which had hardly managed not to fall into the precipice down below. We got off the jeep, which was quite a relief, and climbed up hill till we reached the hotel.

And from the hotel porch we saw the whole narrow valley lighted up and the roof of the baths illuminated with coloured bulbs. It was a jashyn (festival) all right. And we heard the typical Herati music with its sad undertones and singers taking turns. It was a jashyn all right. And the mechanics offered every spectator something to eat and a place to sit. It was a jashyn all right.

But we were so tired that none of us could move a limb. We were told that a dip in the spa waters would cure all our ills, but who would transport us to the baths?

When I woke up rather late in the morning, I learned that all my cotravellers had already taken their baths and some of them joined the gang of mechanics, sipping tea and listening to music.

I borrowed soap from one friend and tooth paste from another and let myself be drowned in the hot sulphurous spa water inside a tub. It felt rather hot in the outset but later on I hated to leave the steamy place because all my nocturnal muscular pain was gone.

After I made myself presentable (I was in my pyjamas like everyone else) I also joined the gang which was squatting underneath a huge shade tree. But my friends and I were given chairs to sit on and tables were placed before us to expose the trays of tea-pots, cups and saucers and sweets to accompany the tea.

I don't know what the theatre looked like, but the singers were a bunch of spirited people who presented their art with a lot of vivacity and joviality. The manager of the theatre, also a mechanic, was introduced to me as an amateur actor and director who has trained a number of boys in his own way. And all the boys looked nice and like good character actors.

It was there and then that I changed my attitude about the people of Herat. If a few automobile mechanics have the guts to put up lights on each tree by bringing one big generator all the way from the town and pay for the entertainment of so many people clustering around them, why should Herati merchants be close-fisted, to say the least?

After a rich lunch and a lot of butter-milk rippling inside us, we left the spa with a lot of misgiving and rolled down hill, this time in

(Continued on page 4)

EEC Council Postpones UK Entry Talks Until Autumn

BRUSSELS, July 31. (AFP).—The Common Market's council of ministers in a final pre-emption meeting Tuesday sped through approval of six Mediterranean nations' Articles of Association but again postponed re-examination of British entry until autumn.

Ministers also approved a redistribution of expenses for construction of the "dragon" reactor, set up in 1959 together with Britain, Austria, Switzerland and Scandinavian countries.

Britain will now pay 46.8 per cent and the community 40 per cent for this British built reactor which at the end of the last operating year had cost 31 million pounds sterling.

Meanwhile, the ministers put through a number of measures which had been pending for some time, relating to ties of association or trade arrangements with Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Turkey, Malta and Yugoslavia.

The Netherlands requested earliest possible consideration of Israeli association to keep a certain balance in the Mediterranean region.

The Italian delegation finally abandoned earlier reservations on Yugoslavia's trade agreements with the European Economic Community (EEC)—thought to be based on their policy of opposing any new community agreements on principle until British entry has been achieved.

The EEC commission was thereby left free to start immediate trade negotiations with Belgrade.

The question of Britain's candidacy—still on the council's agenda—was briefly raised, only to be put off for examination in the autumn.

French Foreign Minister Michel Debre informed the commission that his government considered that the time had not come to receive Britain into the community. France was not, however, against examining this problem further, he said.

Debre's statement brought no new element into the situation in this respect, observers commented.

It merely put in another form what his predecessor Maurice Couve de Murville, the present French premier, had reiterated during earlier council meetings to debate the British candidacy: that France is not convinced that admission is possible at present but is ready to study ways and means of "rapprochement" between Britain and the market under certain conditions.

Other external affairs, including member-nations' respective share in aid to developing countries, and a joint EEC trading policy, especially towards East European nations, resulted in no immediate agreement and were marked down for autumn rediscussion.

In domestic matters, the council approved a regulation to enable transit merchandise to move freely among the six without customs de-

lays. The Italian delegation, with an eye on recent French protective measures to safeguard the national economy following the May-June crisis, confirmed its "clear reservations" on any contingency measures "wherever these originate".

The council meets again on September 26 in the Belgian capital.

Manila - Kuala Lumpur Break 'Reconcilable'

KUALA LUMPUR, July 31. (Reuters). Filipino diplomats in Kuala Lumpur are delaying their return to Manila, ordered here than week ago by President Marcos.

Ambassador R. S. Busuego said yesterday before leaving for Brunei he would be returning to Kuala Lumpur after Wednesday's coronation of the Sultan.

He expected to remain in the Malaysian capital at least until after the meeting of the association of Southeast Asian Nations in Jakarta on August 5.

It was confident on a reconciliation between his country and Malaysia, now divides by the federation's rejection of Manila's claim to Sabah.

The ambassador and most of his staff had been expected to leave Malaysia by the middle of this week.

The Philippines foreign secretary Ramos, now in Canberra for a meeting of the Asian and Pacific Council, has sent a message saying he hopes to discuss the situation with Malaysia's deputy prime minister Tun Abdul Razak at the ASEAN meeting.

Rusk Insists On Reciprocity In "De-escalation"

WASHINGTON, July 31. (Reuters).—Secretary of State Dean Rusk yesterday ruled out major American de-escalation in Vietnam unless Hanoi agrees to curb its military operations.

"We feel that we must know what would happen if we stopped the bombing from some reasonable authoritative source, direct or indirect," he said.

Rusk's demand for specific pledges from the North Vietnamese was widely interpreted as a stiffening of the American position, but the White House promptly denied any change in negotiating tactics.

So far, the U.S. has generally called only for "some evident" of Hanoi's military restraint in exchange for total cessation of American bombing raids on North Vietnam, now limited to 22 per cent of the territory.

Rusk said the government did not believe we can move towards peace by major further steps on our side so long as North Vietnam was free to continue the war at whatever rate it chose, from a sanctuary "created by us just across the 17th parallel".

"American bombing has been limited to staging and re-supply routes between the 17th and 19th parallels since March 31. The U.S. and North Vietnam began preliminary peace talks in Paris on May 13.

Rusk, speaking at a press conference, rejected suggestions that a recent lull in ground activity showed sufficient restraint to justify a total American bombing halt.

He said limited bombing of the North was destroying 30 per cent of the trucks supplying North Vietnamese forces to the South.

Symposium On Carriage Of Nuclear Items

Organised jointly by the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an international Symposium on Third Party Liability and Insurance in the field of Maritime Carriage of Nuclear Substances is to be held from October 7-11 1968, in Monaco, at the invitation of the Government of the Principality.

The purpose of the Symposium will be:

—To study problems of third party liability raised by the carriage of nuclear substances by sea, having regard to the provisions of the Paris and Vienna Conventions, the Brussels Supplementary Convention, and maritime Conventions now in force or in the course of ratification;

—To study insurance problems connected with the maritime car-

riage of nuclear substances with special attention to applicable legal systems;

—To consider practical suggestions with a view to improving and perhaps completing the legal regime applicable to the maritime carriage of nuclear substances and to facilitating insurance of such carriage.

Problems relating to the disposal of radioactive waste into the sea, and to nuclear ship propulsion, will not be dealt with at the symposium.

Participants at the Symposium will be designated by governments of member countries of ENEA or IAEA, lawyers and experts as well as representatives of international organisations and associations. The proceedings will be published jointly by ENEA and IAEA.

The maritime carriage of nuclear substances raises complex legal problems. The Vienna and Paris Conventions and the Brussels Supplementary Convention on nuclear third party liability, even when in force, will not exclude the application in this field of international maritime conventions.

Moreover, certain countries will not be a party to those conventions and therefore will not be bound by their provisions.

Problems connected with the legal regime are often accompanied in practice by difficulties in respect of insurance of carriage by sea, except for nuclear substances which do not present serious hazards.

With the increasing international transport of nuclear substances resulting from the growth of nuclear energy, it is becoming more and more important that these problems and difficulties should be resolved. (IAEA)

World News In Brief

MOSCOW, July 31. (TASS).—Another artificial earth satellite, "cosmos-234" was launched in the USSR Tuesday.

Scientific equipment for the continuation of the exploration of outer space has been installed on board the sputnik.

SEOUL, July 31. (AFP).—One American soldier was killed and two American and two South Korean soldiers were wounded in an armed clash early yesterday morning against a group of North Korean infiltrators at Korea's western frontier, an American spokesman said.

The spokesman added that the infiltrators fled back northward dragging four of their comrades, presumably killed or wounded.

NEW DELHI, July 31. (AFP).—The Indian Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that a reference to a cow during the 1967 election campaign was a "corrupt practice".

The court thereby unseated a militant Hindu Jan Sangh, member of the Madhya Pradesh legislative assembly, who campaigned for a ban on the slaughter of cows, considered sacred animals by Hindus. Such a campaign issue, the court ruled, amounted to rousing religious passions.

JAKARTA, July 31. (AFP).—The Indonesian army has sent an infantry battalion to strengthen security forces in West Kalimantan (Borneo), where a mopping up operation is being carried out against communist guerrillas. Antara, the official news agency reported.

RIYADH, July 31. (AFP).—Saudi Arabia is building one of the biggest military bases in the whole Middle East at Khemis Mushayt in the southern part of the country, about 100 km. from the Yemen frontier and 200 km. from the Red Sea, newspapers said Monday.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 31. (Reuters).—Forty-nine year old grandmother, Mrs. Beth Brunk, who became the world's 29th heart transplant recipient Monday night, was reported in satisfactory condition at St. Luke's hospital here yesterday. She was moved yesterday.

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Wanted

WANTED TO WORK PART - TIME IN PEACE

CORPS OFFICE AS TRANSLATOR, INTERPRETER AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT. MUST BE AFGHAN MALE, GRADUATE KABUL UNIVERSITY, IMPECCABLE ENGLISH, PREFER GRADUATE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING OR AGRICULTURE. HOURS CAN BE ARRANGED FOR THE RIGHT APPLICANT.

APPLY AFTER 4:00 P.M. AT PEACE CORPS OFFICE, CHARAYE TURA BAZ KHAN, SHARE NAU, MONDAY THROUGH THURSDAY, OR ON SATURDAY.

Heavy Fighting Going On In Northern Provinces Of S.V.

SAIGON, July 31. (Reuters).—The Viet Cong exploded three hand grenades in a crowded market place near Saigon Tuesday, killing eight people and injuring 42.

A South Vietnamese spokesman said five of the dead and 19 of the injured were soldiers. The market was 11 kms. from Saigon.

In heavy fighting near Da Nang, 11 American marines were killed and 32 wounded on Sunday night, a U.S. military spokesman announced.

Five North Vietnamese were killed in the clash, which began when marines combing the area ran into a superior guerrilla force holed up in fortified bunkers.

Reinforcements were rushed up and jets sent from Da Nang, a key base town 32 km. away, to bomb and strafe the North Vietnamese positions. The battle involved marines of the Seventh Regiment, the spokesman said.

The five northern provinces, for which Da Nang is the pivotal base, are the scene of the heaviest current fighting.

Men of the U.S. army's air cavalry division clashed with North Vietnamese 11 km. from Hue, the former imperial capital. The Americans suffered no casualties in this contact, but left 15 guerrilla dead, the spokesman said.

A third battle reported, was 16 kms. from Quang Tri, capital of the northernmost provinces. Again the North Vietnamese were well dug in. The Americans lost four dead. No North Vietnamese were reported killed.

A U.S. navy pilot Tuesday claimed to have downed a Mig-17 over North Vietnam yesterday.

An American spokesman said it was the 109th Soviet-designed jet fighter to have been shot down during the Vietnam conflict.

Meanwhile, a force of 130 North Vietnamese soldiers has fought its way out of a cordon of American armoured units trying to cut it off.

An American military spokesman said that U.S. infantrymen spotted the force in the central highlands yesterday, and attacked after setting up blocking positions.

U.S. Has Largest Budget Deficit Since World War

WASHINGTON, July 31. (Reuters).—The United States government yesterday announced a budget deficit of \$25,400 million in the year to June 30, 1968—the largest gap between spending and receipts since World War II.

The final figure released yesterday was \$5,600 million above the last full estimate of the deficit made in January.

On March 31, President Johnson stated that Vietnam spending would be increased by \$2,500 million so that the actual result for the year is \$ 3,100 million over government estimates.

The budget statement, made jointly by Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler and Budget Bureau Director Charles Zwick, shows that in the year ending June 30, the U.S. government took in \$153,500 million and spent \$178,900 million.

Provincial Press

(Continued from page 3)

too has written an editorial on the problems of construction in Kandahar. The paper says one problem is that there is no official demarcation line for the city. One year one may think that this will be the limits of the city. Yet next year he finds that the city has been expanded further through the construction of more houses.

On the one hand, says the newspaper, cultivation land is being used for the purpose and, on the other hand, an ill planned expansion of a city will create communication problems already obvious in Kandahar.

The paper also hopes that with the plan worked out for the city of Kandahar for the next 25 years the problem of water supply for Kandahar will also be considered.

The paper of Herat in an editorial Monday while lauding the action of the government in providing a better place for the school of Holy Koran recitation, has stressed the need of revising the curriculum of that school.

The paper says those who graduate from this religious centre in addition to being able to recite Koran should also learn good writing and reading.

These people are not only asked to recite Koran at various religious functions but they by the nature of their profession they are respected in the society. Therefore if provisions are in order to make them learn other subjects and enable them to learn the fundamental duties of a citizen, it will be of a great help not only to themselves, but to society at large the newspaper has concluded.

Weather

Skies over all the country are clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Lashkargah and Farah with a high of 47 C, 116.5 F. The coldest area was North Salang with a low of 5 C, 41 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 3:00 p.m. was 32 C, 89 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 5 to 8 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:		
Kabul	34 C	13 C
	38 F	55 F
Kandahar	39 C	20 C
	102 F	68 F
Mazare Sharif	39 C	22 C
	102 F	72 F
Herat	37 C	21 C
	98 F	70 F
Jalalabad	102 F	82 F
	93 F	59 F
Ghazni	34 C	15 C
Kunduz	40 C	22 C
	104 F	72 F
Faizabad	37 C	16 C
	98 F	77 F
Bamian	26 C	8 C
	79 F	46 F
Baghlan	39 C	16 C
	102 F	61 F
South Salang	17 C	9 C
	63 F	48 F

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2.5, 7.1 and 9.1 p.m. English colour film dubbed in Farsi THE MILLION POUND NOTE with GREGORY PECK.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2.4, 8 and 10 p.m. American and Italian colour film dubbed in Farsi (A ROSE FOR EVERYONE) with CLAUDIA CARDINALE.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 5, and 7.1 p.m. Iranian colour film (DALAHOU).

ZAINAB NENDARI:

At 2, 4, 6, and 8 p.m. American cinmascope colour film dubbed in Farsi THE GIANT.



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